THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1893.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-515 Fourteenth St. Telephone Calls.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Business Office..... 238 | Editorial Rooms...... 242

ablined of bemodifications
DAILY BY MAIL
Daily only, one month\$.70
Daily only, three months
Daily only, one year
Sunday enly, one year
WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.
Daily, per week, by carrier
Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier20 cts
WEEKLY.
Per Year\$1.00
Descript Duton to Clubs

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT pestage stamp; on a twelve or sixteenpage paper a two CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places:

PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

CHICAGO-Palmer House.

8T. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

The pension policy was the Cleveland pol cy before Hoke Smith was thought of.

If the labor of the country was able to buy as much bread as a year ago the price of wheat would advance at an early

England is delighted with the Cleveland-Gresham policy in regard to Hawaii. Bu It ought to be; it is a British administration and Congress.

Perhaps Secretary Gresham has declared for the Queen of the Sandwich Islands to vindicate his claim to be "the best Democrat in Washington."

A number of iron mills have started up in Pehnsylvania upon the assumption that Congress will heed the declaration of the people on Nov. 7.

Nine of the eleven Democratic members of the ways and means committee are reported to be in favor of a tax on incomes which will not enthuse the out-and-out Cleveland element in the East.

Bear it in mind that this Congress, by resolution declaring against tariff revision, can start the industries of the country and drive the wolf from the doors of tens of thousands of idle workingmen.

Quite a number of Methodist preachers in New York have denounced McKane, but his own pastor privately defends him on the ground that so good a man as he knows him to be has been lied about by the papers

Whatever else is done in the way of changing the immigration laws, steps should be taken to stop further accessions to the army of laborers who can do only the roughest labor. The market is al ready glutted.

Of the 178 consular appointments made by Assistant Secretary of State Quincy, thirty-two went to New York Democrats or mugwumps, and thirteen to Massachusetts. This left 133 to be divided among the other forty-two States. No wonder Jerome Hersf did not get a crumb.

Now and then a paper shows how much capitalists have lost during the past nine months by the shrinkage in stocks. It is a vast sum, but it is nothing compared with the loss of employment to labor, which means food, and shelter, and small savings. The irreparable loss of this class is th serious feature of the Cleveland object les

Governor McKinley refused to join in follification because the money it would cost "could be better expended for the benefit of the unemployed." The suggestion is timely one to all those who have in view the waste of money needed to feed the unemployed. In this line was the action of George H. Thomas Grand Army Post of this city when it voted to turn over a remnant of funds it collected for the encampment to the relief committee instead of expending it in an entertainment.

Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, favors the restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy In this he is actuated by self-interest. He is a large employer of Chinese coolie labor. One of the laws of the provisional government prevents any more of this cheap, degraded class of laborers from coming into the islands. Spreckels fears his profits in the sugar business will be reduced if the supply of cheap labor is cut off, hence his desire for the restoration of a corrupt Queen whom he knows he can control.

The representatives in Washington of the Hawaiian provisional government are indignant that Secretary Gresham should apply the word "aliens" in an offensive sense to the leaders of the revolution. "The people whom Secretary Gresham calls aliens," said one of them, "pay nine-tenths of the taxes, own five-sixths of the property, and have voted upon the constitution of King Kalakana for the last six years, and they are infinitely more interested in the government of the islands than the Kanakas, the natives. can possibly be."

The Journal has heard of a number of excellent Republicans whose friends are making existence a protracted agony by importunities that they become aspiplaces on the Republican State ticket. This is very sad; but the only thing such persecuted Republicans can do is to place themselves in the hands of their friends and leave the matter there. Before the naming of a State ticket there is a deal of hard work to be done. Indiana will go Republican next year if the Republicans organize and satisfy the people that they will give them the reforms they need. Consequently, the best thing these eager Republicans who are urging special friends to be candidates against their will can do is to devote every energy to efforts to win Republican votes. As a matter of fact,

we need organization more than candidates, and missionaries to instruct and win voters more than candidate boomers.

THE EXAMPLE OF NEW JERSEY.

The Republican State committee of New Jersey has thus early issued an appeal to the members of the Republican Legislature of that State urging them to take up and carry forward the reforms which the people demand and voted for at the last election. Not only should the legislation which the race-track people secured through the last Democratic Legislature be promptly repealed, but the accumulation of laws by which scores of unnecessary officers have been created and local government has been made expensive and inefficient. Attention is called to the wastefulness attending the management of State institutions, as well as to the fact that the State government was conducted in the interest of the few who held the offices and State employment regardless of the efficiency of the public service, the public welfare and the burdens of the people.

The conditions existing in New Jersey are much the same as in Indiana. The Democratic managers had so gerrymandered the legislative districts that they assumed that there could be no political upheaval which could deprive them of ascendency in the Legislature. In some respects the gerrymander of New Jersey was, on its face, greater outrage than that of Indiana. Power established by such a gerrymander as deprived a large percentage of the Republicans of a voice in the election of the lawmaking branch of the government, the Democratic managers started out on reckless career. Stringent and publicly ap proved license laws were repealed, the gambling and demoralizing infamies of the race track companies were protected by law, and a horde of henchmen were fastened tron the taxpayers. To the protest of the decent people they retorted, "What are you going to do about it?" They had little doubt of their ability to carry the Legislature, and did not feel the least apprehension until a few days before the election, when they discovered that an aroused people would make their election frauds impossible in the large cities. In Camden the armed toughs of the gang drove decent voters from the polls, severely injuring several. But when the votes were counted, Tuesday night, these reckless managers

were amazed at the extent of their defeat. The result in New Jersey should be an example and an inspiration for the Republicans and the taxpayers of Indiana. Twelve years of Democratic control in the legislative department of Indiana has fixed nany abuses upon the people. The greatest of these is the great wrong of the gerrymander. That control has largely increased the expenses of the State institutions, as comparison will show. It has increased the State debt while other States have been reducing such burdens. State institutions are filled with inefficient henchmen, some of whom sell prison labor to the lowest bidder and swear to certificates upon which material is paid for before delivered. If the Republicans of Indiana present the voters of the State with a ticket of able and public-spirited citizens, and give a colemn pledge to undertake needed reforms, they can carry the State next November.

THE 11-O'CLOCK LAW.

The law of Indiana regulating the retail liquor traffic prohibits the selling, to be drunk as a beverage, of any spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquor upon Sunday, the 4th day of July, the 1st day of January, the 25th day of December, Thanksgiving day, or any legal holiday, or on the day of any election, or between the hours of 11 o'clock p. m. and 5 o'clock a. m. There has never been any serious difficulty in enforcing any of these provisions except those relating to the sale on Sunday and after 11 o'clock at night. These two have caused a great deal of friction and lawbreaking. So long as they remain a part of the law they should be enforced, but the Journal believes that one of them should be amended. The Sunday law should remain as it is and be strictly enforced, but we believe the other provision should be amended so as to permit cities of more than twenty thousand inhabitants to make the closing hour 12 o'clock, midnight, instead of o'clock p. m. We believe this change would conduce to a better observance of the law without working any injury to the cause of temperance or the welfare of society.

" It needs no argument to prove that the conditions of city life are different from those which prevail in the country or small towns, and that it is unwise to attempt to reduce all to the same procrustean standard. Eleven o'clock p. m. is regarded as very late in the country, but in the city there is much movement and life after that hour. The theaters dismiss at about 11 o'clock. Many travelers reach the hotels at about that hour.. Many persons are obliged to be about their usual vocations as late as that. In the large hotels many persons take supper as late as 11 o'clock. In short, in every city of considerable size there is almost as much life between 11 and 12 o'clock p. m. as there is between 10 and 11. As the licensing of saloons recognizes the right of persons who wish to drink to do so under reasonable restrictions, there would seem to be no impropriety in extending the closing hour in cities of a certain class from 11

o'clock p. m. to 12, midnight. THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

In defending the position of the administration in the Hawaiian matter a Democratic paper quotes from the Journal's special Washington correspondence of Feb. 1, 1893, to show that the success of the revolution was due to the interposition of the armed force of United States' marines. The dispatch quoted, after making some assertions more or less probable concerning the situation as it was supposed to exist at that date, says:

The developments make it apparent, according to the information thus far received from Houolulu, that the landing of marines from the Boston actually precipitated the revolution, while at the same time this government has not been placed in a position of fomenting or encouraging the change of government or, in fact, of taking any action against which any of the foreign powers represented at the Island could consistently protest.

The Journal's Washington correspondence is always interesting and generally reliable, but in this case the correspondent's

conclusions were not correct. It is not true that the landing of the marines from the Boston precipitated the revolution. They were not landed till the revolution had practically culminated. It had been precipitated by the acts of the Queen three days before they landed. The Gazette of the 18th says:

Saturday afternoon (Jan. 15), between 1 and 2 o'clock, the community was startled by the information that a coup d'etat was in progress, and that the Queen was en-deavoring to force her Cabinet to sign a new constitution which she then proposed to promulgate immediately to the people.

This was the beginning of the crisis which precipitated the revolution. The Gazette then goes on to describe the struggle between the Queen, her ministers and the

people, and continues: Great pressure had been brought upon her Majesty to induce her to go no further and to retrace the revolutionary steps she had already taken. While her troops stood drawn up before the palace waiting for the final word of command the Queen hesitated and hesitated. The conference in the Blue Room lasted for a long time, while the result trembled in the balance. She could not be induced to give up her unlawful project, but finally consented with bitter reluctance to a temporary postponement of the premeditated coup. The Queen was a very angry woman when, at 4 p. m., Saturday, she returned to the Throne Room, where were assembled the Hui Kalaiaina with most of the native members of the Legislature, the Cabinet, the Governor of Oahu, the young princes, Chief Justice Gadd and Mr. Justice Bickerton, the staff, ladies of the court, Kahili bearers and others. She ascended the dais and spoke substantially as follows:

Then follows the Queen's speech, in which she declared her purpose to promulgate new constitution and requesting those present "to return to your homes peaceably and quietly and continue to look towards me and I will look towards you." On Sunday and Monday there was no government in Hawaii. The monarchy had gone to pieces and the provisional government was not yet declared. The marines from the Boston were landed on Monday afternoon, about 5 o'clock. They made no hostile den

onstration. The Gazette says: The men marched up to the office of the consul-general of the United States, where a halt was made. The marines were detached and sent to the American legation on Nuuanu avenue, while the sailors marched out along Merchant street with two Gatling guns and made a halt in front of Mr. J. A. Hopper's residence. About sundown they moved to the grounds of Mr. J. A. Hopper's residence, and after a stay of several hours returned to Arion Hall, where they camped over night.

The movements of the troops shows that they came on shore to protect American life and property, and this is confirmed by Minister Stevens, who distinctly avers that that was the sole purpose of their landing. On Tuesday, the 18th, the provisional government was declared and the Queen abdicated. There is not a particle of evidence that these events were precipitated by the landing of the troops. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that they were the natural sequence of preceding events and would have occurred when they did had no troops been landed. As Minister Stevens says in his statement published yesterday, "The only government that existed, or could exist under the circumstances, was the provisional government.' The Hawaiian consul-general at Washington says: "The landing of the marines from the Boston was not necessary to the success of the revolution. The revolt was a success long before they were landed It was some time after landing before they were quartered in the building to which Secretary Gresham refers, and they were sent there because it was the only building which was suitable." In short, all

Gresham. Charles A. Dana does not approve of the administration's Hawaiian policy. Cleveland has traveled thus far in his life without Mr. Dana's approval and he can probably get along without it to the end.

—Indianapolis News.

the evidence goes to show that the landing

of the marines had nothing to do with pre-

cipitating the revolution. The only state-

ment to the contrary is that of Secretary

Mr. Cleveland owes his election more to Charles A. Dana and the New York Sun than to any other one man or paper in the country. Mr. Dana does not like Mr. Cleveland a little bit, but he ardently desires the success of the Democratic party. In the last presidential campaign he saw the great danger of Democratic disintegration in the South if the campaign was permitted to proceed on tariff lines. Between protection Democrats and the Populists the Democratic party was in danger of going to pieces. In the crisis Mr. Dana conceived, devised, invented and formulated the force-bill issue. and from a mole-hill magnified it into a mountain. He hammered away at this supposititious issue until he made all the Southern and many Northern people believe it was a real one. By this means he solidified the South, drew the Democratic party back to old lines, and probably elected Mr. Cleveland. If the latter had a spark of gratitude he would have offered Mr. Dana a first-class foreign appointment.

The report comes from Washington that the Democratic members of the ways and means committee have finally decided that the tax on beer cannot be increased. The proposition was, at first, thought well of. but when it was announced, Democratic protests came from several States, one from Wisconsin to the effect that an increase of the beer tax would lose the party the State. The committee has now turned to sugar, and will probably place a duty of one-half a cent a pound upon all sugars. with the understanding that the Senate will increase it to three-fourths of a cent That is, a tax will be put upon the sugar of the people instead of the rich and money-making brewing interests. That is Democracy with a vengeance.

Miss Mary H. Krout, who spent some time in Honolulu after the revolution and who talked much with Minister Stevens, writes a spirited defense of him against Secretary Gresham's charges and innuendoes. She regards him as far above the suspicion of having engaged in or connived at a conspiracy to overthrow the monarchy. She

"I had not the slightest intimation of the impending trouble," he said. "Indeed, public affairs had never seemed so stable within the four years of my residence in Honolulu. That you may understand this, I will explain that I accepted an invitation be go to Hilo on board the Boston-where the ship went for target practice. It was the first time I had ever left my post when our marine force was also absent." It will be remembered that the Queen chose this time to precipitate her revolutionary scheme; during the absence of the ship. She had not anticipated the return of the Boston on the eventful Saturday (Jan. 14) when the demonstration at the palace took place.

One little incident may be related here, that, though trifling in itself, is a weighty bit of evidence. Secretary Gresham has repeatedly asserted charges of collusion between Minister Stevens, Captain Wiltse, of States or an independent and free republic the Boston (now dead), and the provisional on the islands, without bloodshed and

government. Among the officers of the Boson was Lieutenant Lucien Young-a man promoted for bravery by act of Congressone of the few men, if not the only one, so distinguished in the United States navy. I questioned Mr. Young carefully as to the real participation of the Boston in the affair, and this is what he told me-a reputable officer, a man whose word is as credible as that of James H. Blount or of Secretary

Gresham himself. "We did not have the slightest idea of what was coming, and had gone to the lower island—a journey of a day and night—for target practice. We were in no hurry to start home. We had a pet dog that we were very fond of, and, coming back, we lost him overboard. We spent two hours cruising about to see if we could pick him up, or at least recover his body. Had we had a prearranged part to play in the revolutionary programme we would not have been wasting valuable time in such unimportant business. We would have steamed back to Honolulu with all the speed we could have made!"

Literary Criticism and Pistols.

Young Mr. Richard Harding Davis has

had what may very properly be called a brilliant career in the newspaper and literary field. After a short probationary period as a reporter on a Philadelphia paper he suddenly bloomed out as a writer of short stories that found favor with magazine editors and the public. Almost at once he was heard of as an attache of the New York Sun, and in a very brief time he assumed a leading editorial position on Harper's Weekly. From the outset of his career he was a favorite and a pet. His journalistic style was pleasing, and publishers were kind to him; the public liked his stories and his sprightly newspaper sketches; the professional critics refrained from criticism and were even known to praise the young man's work. Altogether, it is no wonder that he himself grew to have an exceedingly good opinion of the author of the Van Bibber and other tales, or that he felt deeply injured and insulted when a New York Sun writer commented cuttingly upon statements in one of his recent London letters. The Sun man, who signed himself "Major Max," ridiculed an assertion concerning guard mounting at St. James Palace and incidentally, though in a gently impersonal way, used the word "fool" in referring to the author of the remark that "there was no guard mounting in America." Young Mr. Davis could not endure a charge of that sort, and behave just as people do who have had no experience with the world and with newspapers. He went around to see the editor of the Sun and said that he was very, very angry. Not getting much satisfaction from the editor and not finding the guilty author of the criticism, whose identity he did not know, he sat down and wrote a flerce letter in which he assured "Major Max" that fool was not a word he could use to him in person or in public print; that in using the term he showed himself a cad and a coward, and that he, Davis, would like nothing better than a chance to slap his, "Major Max's," face. In conclusion, he stated that he had shown the letter to several gentlemen and that they were all of the opinion that "Major Max" should "do something."

"Major Max," whose right name turns out to be Townsend, and who has hitherto been on friendly terms with Davis, naturally construes this letter as a challenge to the field of honor. He has shown it to his friends, and they, too, unanimously agree that he should "do something." What to do has not yet been decided, but in the meantime the challenged man is getting a great deal of fun out of the affair, and other heartless newspaper men are guying Mr. Richard Harding Davis unmercifully.

Various recommendations are made to him, but the general opinion is that Mr. Townsend should not choose his weapons until Davis has had time to recover from the shock of his first adverse criticism. Perhaps he will need to go home to his papa and mamma to be put to bed for a few days, but the final result will, doubtless, be beneficial to the young man.

The question of politics ought not to enter into the appointment of a custodian for Garfield Park. Let him be a florist, a forester, a landscape gardener or an experienced park keeper-anything but a ward politician.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. Please give a list of the Indiana women receiving awards at the world's fair for articles exhibited in the Woman's Building, in the department of art and embroidery. Were the embroideries in the Woman' Building considered a part of the display made in the Liberal Arts Building and judged with them or separately? 3. Who were the judges? ARTS. were the judges?

1. The awards have not been completed, but it is probable that the list will be published when they are. The Indianapolis women who are known to be on the list are Mrs. William T. Brown, Miss Mary Heron, Mrs. John Murphy, Mrs. Williamson and Miss Mary Williamson. The latter for three-one table cloth, two art embroideries and three designs. 2. Yes. There was not room in the Woman's Building for the entire display. They were judged with them. 3. The entire list of judges has been kept secret. Among them, however, were the Japanese minister at Washington, the lady who made the Brussels lace exhibit, and Miss Taylor, of Washington.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Slow Town. "De reason I calls this a slow town," said the gentleman from the East, "is 'cause it is slow. W'y, back our way, if de trolley cars can't kill a man a day dey ain't in it

at all. See?" A Cheerful View.

The Pessimist-Do you really think the world will ever be Christianized? The Optimist-You bet I do. And, at the rate the heathen are being wiped out by these machine guns nowadays it won't be long, either.

Why Cupid Weeps. Minnie-Jennie's engagement with the

French count is broken. Mamie-Good gracious! Why? Minnie-You know her hair is so long that it can almost touch the ground when she is standing. He tried to tell one of her friends of that fact, and said she had "hair

got so mad about it that she won't see him any moré. A Serious Error.

almost as long as her foot," and the goose

"I stoled a woman's new \$15 bonnet oncet," said the retired burglar, "but you can bet your life if I ever go into the business again I won't steal another one." "Did the woman run you down and get

"Naw. But I took the thing home and gave it to me wife, and she never let up on me till I gits her a two-hundred-dollar dress to go with the bonnet. See?"

INDIANA VIEWS OF MONARCHY.

After the Hawaiian infamy if there is

How any patriotic American can agree with Granam is difficult to see .- Frankfort

anything more that this administration can do to humiliate America in the eyes of the world it will surely be done .- Muncie Times. In 1848 Louis Napoleon overthrew the republic in Italy. In 1893 the President of the great republic of America became the imitator of Louis Napoleon and has overthrown a republic in the Hawaiian Islands.-New Albany Tribune.

The Democratic capacity for blundering was never more clearly shown than in the policy of Cleveland and his Secretary of State toward Hawaii. The course of these men will be condemned by the American people.-Columbus Republican.

The respectate, intelligent residents of Hawaii succeeded in deposing the rotten government of Kalakaua and Liliuokalani and establishing a provisional government, looking towards annexation to the United

scarcely any excitement. They will never submit to the restoration of the miserable monarchy they overthrew without a strug-

gle.-South Band Tribune. With the President building up decayed monarchies abroad, and with the Governor of Illinois building up anarchy at home, it looks as if the "American idea" of government was being subject to a decidedly original method of execution.—Huntington

President Cleveland has again made evident his opposition to the principles of republican government, through Secretary of State Gresham. To anyone who has read the reports of the so-called revolution the duplicity of Gresham will be made evident. -Crawfordsvile Journal.

For the first time in American history it is proposed to use the power of the United States to re-establish a throne, and to impose upon a free people the degradation of monarchical rule, from which, by an up-rising wisely planned and bloodlessly accomplished, they had been self-liberated. -Noblesville Ledger.

One of Grasham's objections to the success of the revolution in Hawaii was in its being bloodless. If the rising against the monarchy had been less unanimous, so that the Queen's adherents would have been encouraged to fight and kill a few men, Mr. Gresham would have been more impressed. -Terra Haute Express.

.The present administration is strangely obtuse or obstinately indifferent to American interests in this matter. If its policy is designed to benefit and aggrandize Great Britain it is easily, understood. How it can benefit the United States to restore these marvelous islands to a corrupt monarchy wholly en rapport with Great Britain is a matter not easily understood .--Madison Courier.

The action of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham in abandoning the island kingdom and recommending that this great Republic shall lend its aid to setting up and perpetuating a monarchy is as detestable to the spirit of our Constitution as it is unjust to those inhabitants of Hawaii whose extensive interests are placed at the mercy of a barbaric government, thirsting for revenge upon them. - Wabash Plain

The attitude taken by the present administration concerning the Hawaii matter, which is the opposite taken by ex-President Harrison's, is a very unpopular one, undoubtedly, and contrary to the sentiment of the country, and at the present time there is no reason shown why the late administration was wrong and the present one right, although time may show that it is To secure popular approval President Cleveland must necessarily make a strong case, which must rise above party politics. -Goshen News.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A religious paper calls on Christian young wheelmen to go once a week to help mission churches or Sunday schools.

There are now over one hundred medical missionaries in China, fifty-six of them being women. These last touch the home life of the people as men cannot do. Professor Thayer, of Harvard College, says of the gospel according to Peter, recently discovered, that "brief as is the re-

four of our canonical books.' The faculty of the Princeton Theological Seminary has put a stop to football playing by the divinity students. "The rough and brutal game does not comport with the purposes for which students are here," says

covered fragment, it attests indubitably all

Prof. W. H. Green. James Freeman Clarke said: "I believe that people will always go to church because they will always feel the need of it and the good of it. It will last, not because it is a custom or a duty, but because it satisfies an everlasting need of the soul." The late Francis Parkman, the historian, was a man who had always about him an air of distinction. He was tall, stately and courtly, with old-school dignity of manner, but though, like Lowell, he held himself dear, he could unbend and be a charming companion. He had a sportsman's fondness

The chief association of women in Austria is the Vienna Fraueen-Etwerb-Verein. More than twelve hundred pupils have owed their training to the schools of the society and have been fitted for * useful work. These schools, fifteen in number, include a middle school for girls, a commercial school, several language schools, a higher grade school of needle work and many others.

for hunting and fishing, and he was as

high an authority on roses as on colonial

It is said by one of Alice Mitchell's attendants in the insane asylum at Bolivar, Tenn., that she is one of the most useful women in the asylum; that she works harder than any of the attendants in the wards. She scrubs the floors, washes the dishes and assists in every way in keeping things in order; that she shows the greatest interest in the patients, especially the old women, to whom she is tenderly kind.

The historian Freeman used to write his letters in a peculiar way. It was his custom to have half a dozen incomplete epistles spread out before him, all kept going at the same time. He had a curious habit of stopping at the end of a page, perhaps in the middle of a sentence, to go on with another letter, and, returning after several days, he would conclude the sentence and continue the letter. He wrote with a quill pen on the heaviest of paper.

No, it was not in the railway wreck That made him blind and lame; He lost his eyes, his leg and nose In a college football game. -Cleveland Press.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

It spoils any victory to crow over it -Galveston News (Dem.) Cheap talk sometimes costs a fellow more

than any other kind.-Galveston News. Nothing assuages grief like a solvent life insurance company.-Cleveland Plain Deal-A man who frequently hears a baby cry-

ing lacks the nerve to get married.-Atchison Globe. If the Democratic party is wise it will quit monkeying with Massachusetts. -Washington Post.

Truth is like quinine. It's awfully hard to swallow, but generally does us lots of good .- Washington News. Steel rails are on the bargain counter. Now is the time to build railways .- Pitts-

burg Chronicle Telegraph. "I wish I knew where we were going this fall," said Lucifer to his satellites as they dropped from grace.-Puck. A man usually thinks his wife is the

sweetest thing in the world so long as she

thinks he is.-Atlanta Constitution. It remains to be seen whether the "farewell" of the Democratic vote is constructed on Patti principles.-Washington Star, They are still watching for the bubbles

on the water at the spot where Josiah Quincy went down .- Washington Post. The woman who does not try to make herself attractive violates the unwritten laws of the fitness of things .- Milwaukee

Governor McKinley need offer no more evidence in the way of increased majorities. The court is convinced of his election.-Detroit Free Press (Dem.) Any one who wants an accurate defini-

tion of the sensation of being gollyswashed

can now apply to Senato' Jones.-New

York Commercial Advertiser. It is understood that Senator Peffer is now engaged in looking for some way in which a man may wear his whiskers at

half mast.-Washington Star. How some men who are in the secret. sadly smile when they read an item going round that there are comparatively few women lecturers.—Philadelphia Times. The whistling of the wind and the whistling of a woman are very much alike in

one respect. Neither can sop a street car.

-Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. When the husband comes home late at night it is not necessary to kiss to detect him, but gently ask him to pronounce the word chrys-an-the-mum.-Boston Tran-

Brakeman Trott May Recover. DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 14.-It is thought now that brakeman W. H. Trott, who was shot in the attempted hold-up of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville train, will get well. He was taken from Mount Pulaski to Peorla to-day. Ernest Chester, a man who was found on the trucks of the coach, is still held by the police here. It is thought

are searching for them.

Validity of the Gerrymander. Injunction Against Officers in All Counties-Republican State Committee to Meet Soon.

FOR POPULAR RIGHTS

Nature of the Suit to Test the

After infinite care and a vast deal of hard work the attorneys having in preparation the complaint in the gerrymander suit have completed their task, and it now remains only that it shall be copied in its latest revision. This will require until tomorrow, as it will take until then for the three stenographers to copy the complaint. The plaintiff in the suit will be Albert W. Wishard, one of the attorneys in the case and a representative citizen. The suit is to be conducted, however, on the broad ground of equity and equality of every citizen before the law. It is drawn in the spirit of a protest against a wrong, palpable and unconstitutional, against every citizen who happens to differ from the beneficiary party in the gerrymander. While the action has the support of the Republicans of the State, who are in a sense the plaintiffs, their motive is one of just and equal representation to all citizens, so far as it is applicable within the constitutional limits of county lines. The suit is to be filed in the Circuit Court of Marion county, but it makes every county officer in the State having anything to do with the issuance of election notices a defendant. The form of action will be an injunction to enjoin these officers from issuing election notices under the apportionmant adopted by the Legislature of 1893. Service will be taken upon each of these defendants.

The selection of Judge Brown as the trial judge is a compliment to him as a fair and just judge, who will not be influenced by the prejudices of party, but will decide the case upon the law and the facts. Although a Democrat and able to cause much embarrassment by delays, the plaintiffs have so much confidence in his fairness and judicial bearing that no hesitancy was felt in filing the suit in his court. The case is bound to go to the Supreme Court and the desire of the plaintiffs is that It may be taken to the court of last resort as

soon as possible. The complaint is a long one and sets out the facts of the former action which resulted in an opinion by the Supreme Court that the apportionment then under consideration was unconstitutional. Under the paragraph dealing with the last apportionment, which is the act complained of, it is figured out that the unit of senatorial representation is 11,020. The unit of Representative apportionment is 5,510. Then the schedule of the apportionment is set out in full showing the amount of deviation in representation in each district. The complaint also shows that the apportionment is not in accord with the individual opinion of Judge Elliott, then one of the Supreme judges, which was to the effect that a county having the full unit of representation and having been assigned one Representative or Senator could not then be conjoined to another county for joint representation. The reasoning and conclusions of the Supreme Court decision have evidently been very carefully considered in the preparation of the complaint and its line of argument followed. The attorneys in the case are Messrs. Ferd Winter, Judge M. E. Forkner and Mr. Wishard.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court, about a year ago, the political complexion of the court has changed. It was then composed of five Republican judges, and it now has four Democratic judges and one Repub-lican, Judge Coffey, who was on the bench at the time of the decision. The new judges are Leonard J. Hackney, James McCabe, Timothy Howard and Judge Dailey. Judges Hackney, Howard and McCabe were on the bench when the court refused to grant a rehearing after the former decision. The time and the character of the men composing the court is believed to be favorable to a decision of the case upon the law and the facts without the prejudicial influences of partisan bias. It is known that most of the Democratic judges are ambitious to become known as jurists and not partisans, and to rest their fame upon reputations for fair interpretations and wide knowledge of the

In speaking of the suit last night Secretary Frank Millikan said: "As Republicans, we feel that the law is unconstitutional and that it ought to be settled for all time, We are pressing the suit because the apportionment is unfair and not in accord with true American institutions. The overthrow of the apportionment complained of and the banishment of the principle forever from our politics will do a great deal for good government and clean politics. A party that feels itself intrenched in power by such means is bound to become estranged from the highest interests of the people and in a measure will become corrupt. I hope to see the day before long that such a thing as a gerrymander will be impossible, and there is no way to accomplish so much for good government as by a decision which will accomplish this end.'

STATE COMMITTEE.

It Will Meet Next Tuesday to Consider Reorganization.

Chairman Gowdy was in town yesterday and conferred with Secretary Millikan and other party leaders concerning the reorganization of the committee. It was decided that the subject should be laid before the full committee and Mr. Gowdy was authorized to issue a call for a meeting of the committee on Nov. 21, next Tuesday, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Measures will then be taken for the reorganization of the entire system of committees including the State, district and county committees. The State committee as reconstituted will be organized in January. Mr. Gowdy says that the health of members of his family having returned, he stands ready to accept re-election as chairman if the new committee so desires. Regarding the statement in an evening paper that he would seek a nomination to a State office, he said: "I will never ask the party for a nomination, as long as I am chairman. It would not be fair to others and would make me liable to wrong constructions as to my interests in the Republican party." "How do you find things, politically speaking, over the State?" was asked.

"Quite different from last year. Everybody was so busy last year making the most of good times that it was hard to get help even when absolutely needed. But when last week I went to a county south of here to confer with the county committeemen every one was present except two. That was better than ever happened during the presidential campaign. I found the committeemen all wide awake and anxious to work, and after I had talked to them and had mentioned the great pleasure it gave me to see the difference in the spirit shown, one of the committee rose and said: 'What has been said about the difficulty of getting work out of us last year is true. My county chairman asked me to do several tnings that it was my duty to do, but I was too busy at my regular work to give the time. I had finally to tell him that he must get some one else to do the work. But I want to say here that now time is all I've got. Whatever the Republican party wants me to do hereafter shall receive immediate attention. I have enough of the hard times that the change last vear brought us. "This," continued Mr. Gowdy,

spirit that everywhere now marks Republicans. Instead of general apathy, it is now general hard times that prevails and Republicans are anxious to retrieve the State and the country from the ranks of free trade." The following letter will be sent to the dis-

trict committeemen this morning: "Dear Sirs-It is time, opportune time, that the party become active. There is much for Republicans to do in every county in the State. The party's prospects were never brighter. Many acquisitions and important gains can be made. Prudent and timely endeavor should be exercised in each precinct. Recent elections teach one important lesson-that the per vote for the best men. Representatives in the organization are to be selected and nominations for many local and the State offices

are soon to occur. For the consideration of which and look. ing to the enhancement of every interest of the party there will be a meeting of the State committee at the Denison House on Tuesday, Nov. 21, inst., at 1:30 o'clock. All Republicans are invited to attend. We urge that you be present and have many others

he is innocent. No trace of the robbers has been found. The Logan county officers from you district attend. Respectfully. "JOHN K GRAVDY Canirman. "FRANK M. MILLIKAN, Scoretary."